

## Secondary Education:

- High school students interested in attending university must complete their secondary school diploma, achieve good academic standing and fulfill the requirements of the institutions they are applying to. There is no SAT equivalent.

## U.S. University and College Educational Fair

**What:** An opportunity to recruit Canadians

**Where:** Ottawa, Canada

**When:** Monday, October 2, 2006

Visit [www.BuyUSA.gov/canada/en/education.html](http://www.BuyUSA.gov/canada/en/education.html).

## Governance & Funding:

- The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Association of Canadian Community Colleges represent universities and colleges, and the Canadian Association for Graduate Studies represents graduate programs.
- Education is a provincial mandate.
- Universities are mostly independent; they determine their own admissions standards and degree requirements, as well as administer their own finances and programs. The Federal Government allocates significant funds, and creates fee structures and new programs.
- Most publicly funded schools are non-religious and co-educational.
- Canada has the lowest tuition for international students in comparison to that of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.

University applications from secondary school students (2006)	338,729
Students enrolled in Canadian universities (2003-2004)	990,385
Students enrolled in Ontario universities (2003-2004)	394,715
Students entering Canadian universities per year	Approx. 100,000
Students enrolled in Canadian undergraduate programs teaching social and behavioral sciences and law (2003-2004)	141,260
Students enrolled in a Canadian master programs teaching business, management and public administration (2003-2004)	21,765
Bachelor degrees granted in Canada (2004)	135,000
Master degrees granted in Canada (2004)	26,000
Doctoral degrees granted in Canada (2004)	4,000
Degrees, diplomas and certificates granted in Ontario (2003)	79,000
Number of Canadian students studying in the U.S. (2004-2005)	28,140
Number of Canadian students studying in the U.S. (2003-2004)	27,017

## Post-Secondary Education:

- Post-secondary education includes universities, university colleges, colleges and career colleges. University colleges, which are different than universities, give both university diplomas and college certificates.
- Universities are research-intensive, whereas colleges are vocationally-oriented. Community colleges, including technical institutes, last two to three years, and offer certificates in public administration, business, and industry. Career colleges are privately owned institutions that offer degrees for the job market like business, and computer skills.
- There are 90 universities, and 175 accredited community colleges. The majority of these institutions are public.
- Universities have a range from a very large student body (over 30,000) to a very small student body (less than 1000).
- Since Canada has two official languages, universities can be run in either English or French.
- Some graduate programs require standardized entrance tests, such as the GMAT, LSAT and MCAT.

## Degrees Granted:

- Canada offers over 10,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree programs and certificates. Canadian degrees are recognized internationally and are comparable to those from American and other Commonwealth universities.
- Degrees granted include: bachelor or honors bachelor degrees, certificates and diplomas, a master's (one to two years), a doctorate (three to four years).

## Ontario:

- Canada's most populated province is Ontario, with over 12 million people. There are 29 universities in Ontario.
- 2003-2004 highest undergraduate enrollment programs include: social and behavioral sciences and law, business, management and public administration, as well as physical and life sciences and technologies.
- 2003-2004 highest graduate enrollment programs include: business, management and public administration, architecture, engineering and related technologies, as well as social and behavioral sciences and law.

## Trends in the Canadian Education Industry:

- Total revenues for Canadian universities in 2005 were US\$31 billion, and US\$10 billion for vocational training.
- There is an growing trend of students applying and enrolling in post-secondary institutions.
- The industry will likely face an increase of 200,000 students in the following years, further increasing the possibility of a privatization and liberalization of the system.
- Opportunities for students outside the classroom include: study-abroad exchanges, online or distance education, and co-operative programs. Students are increasingly seeking these channels as Canadian institutions reach full capacity.